

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 13TH, 1891.

NUMBER 41

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
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The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
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The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
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Official Directory

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Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 29, Largo de Carioca.
O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite. English services: at 11:30 a. m. Sundays, and 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
Portuguese services: at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Tuesdays; at 7 p. m. Wednesdays. Residence: 41 Rua S. Salvador. (Caixa 384).
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. on Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:45 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m. The Lord's Supper is celebrated on the first Sunday of the month, at 7 p. m., and on the third Sunday, at 11 a. m.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur: just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.
Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office, 51, Rua dos Ouvidores. Hours, from 12 to 3 p. m. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 1530.
Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4 p. m. Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Albuquerques No. 27. Telephone 1138.
Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.
Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fever, accouchements, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ouvidores No. 35.
Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 20 Rua do Hospício 1 to 3 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marquez d'Albantes.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION. No. 10 Rua da Imperatriz, Saude. Bethel service 7 p. m. Sundays and Mondays. Reading-room open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Cooperation solicited. EDWARD E. WASSON, Missionary.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.
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Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.
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RIO DE JANEIRO.
CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.

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The Proprietor begs to advise his friends and customers, and the public in general, that from the 1st December forward this old and popular establishment will be known under the denomination of

TIJUCA HOTEL

And also that full authority has been granted by the Proprietor for the management of the same, to

Mr. Charles W. Tross.

This beautifully-situated hotel, so well known for its healthfulness and accessibility to the city, will continue to offer the best of entertainment to travellers seeking to escape the heat and discomforts of the city. Applications for apartments and transportation of baggage may be made by Telephone 666.

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22 Becco de Bragança.

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for foreign and home trade with the interior

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Bordeaux,
Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;
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Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

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Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
NR.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

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CIVIL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
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Surveys, plans and estimates of railways and public works prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian Government. 6 ms

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

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Water supplied on short notice.

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Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1865.
Incorporated 1879.

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ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
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DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
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With SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
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SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

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RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE.
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PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

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Coasting Steamers.

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Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it commands itself for use in this country by reason of the times after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

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Rio de Janeiro.

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PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to

Norton Megaw & Co.

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Insurance.

Unparalleled Tontine Results.

Every Equitable policy, with a 20-year accumulation period ending in 1891, shows, in addition to the twenty years of protection furnished by the assurance, a cash surrender value during the lifetime of the assured exceeding the total amount of premiums paid.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... 1,328,751
Unlent capital..... 2,400,751

Agents: Cia. Internacional Commercio e Industria
67, Rua 12 de Março. Telephone No. 477

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Marine Risks
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
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Companhia União Industrial S. SEBASTIÃO

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Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.
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Cotton, wool and silk goods.
FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA

Undershirts, hosiery, etc.
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Lace goods of all kinds
FABRIL BRAZILEIRA

Small ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.
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Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.
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Galvanised iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, bath, kitchen
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March 24th, 1881.
Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
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Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

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Reserve fund..... £ 480,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

HAUPT & Co. RIO DE JANEIRO. 53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.
Railway Material.
Rolling Stock.
Machinery.

MILLER, GUILD & Co.

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General & Commission Merchants
Steam Ship Agents
Lighter Owners.

Companhia Marques Limitada.

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Stores: 84 Rua S. Pedro, and 73 Rua Theophilo Ottol.

Dealers and Importers of all kinds of Machinery and
apparatuses.

Iron, Steam, Gas, and Water piping.

Packing, Belting, Rubber, Asbestos, etc.

Contracts made for erecting and constructing any machinery.

Manufacturers of Nails, Rail-way spikes, and Bolts. Also
Lead, Gas, and Water piping.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, President.

J. F. MARQUES, Secretary. JOHN REID, Treasurer.

Caixa do Correio 84. Telephone 355.

Cable Address: "MARQUES" Rio.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIOGRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE
AND MONTEVIDEO

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Capital paid up..... 625,000
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Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co.,
PARIS.

Messrs. J. H. Schröder & Co.,
HAMBURG.

BANCO S. PAULO E RIO DE JANEIRO.

42 RUA DO HOSPICIO
(provisionally)

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do realized..... 7,500,000\$000
Reserve Fund..... 557,000\$000

Transacts every description of Banking business.

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S. Paulo.

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In account current..... 4%
By bills at fixed date:
From 2 to 3 months..... 5%
6 to 9 do..... 6%
10 to 12 do..... 7%

Stamps for account of the bank.

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December
1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,930)

Draws on:

Germany..... [Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corres-
pondents: Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg, Hamburg.]
[N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
International Bank of London, Limited
London.]
England..... Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London
[Crédit Lyonnais and branches
France..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp
Spain..... E. Albert de Hary & Co., Antwerp.
Belgium..... Banca Generale, branches and corres-
pondents
Italy..... Meridionale & Co., Naples.
Portugal..... Banco Lisbon & Agues and corres-
pondents.
United States..... G. Amsinck & Co., New York.
Uruguay..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.
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Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
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Boettger-Krsh,
Directors.

June 1891

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THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced. The diseases for which they use it, and in which they claim the greatest results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition
Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia
General Debility, Anemia
and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated though many persons have sought to trade upon its reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND
CHEMISTS.

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(P. O. Box 136).

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Casa Lupton
Banco dos Lavradores
(Sociedade Commercial).

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Hungarian Claret,
Château Palugyus,
Karlovitz.

TOKAY WINE

Is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

Rombauer & Co.

78, General Umara. Rio de Janeiro

By Order of the Liquidators.

For sale by public auction, within the Faculty Hall, Glasgow (unless previously disposed of privately in whole or in part) on Tuesday, the 13th day of October, 1891, at 2 o'clock p.m., the following properties of the La Placense Flotilla Company, Limited, in liquidation, trading or situated in the Republics of Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, South America:

The Fleet of the Company consists of 34 Passenger Steamers, 10 Cargo Steamers, 2 Sailing Steamers, 5 Tugs, 3 Steam Launches, 27 Sailing Lighters, and 3 Pontons. Also, the Engine and Reposing Shop, Ground and Slips at Salto, on the River Uruguay, with all Tools and Effects therein, except Consumable Articles or Stores, which can be had at a Valuation, if desired:—

The Whole at the Usual Price of £ 450,000, a Desirable Purchase for any Person, Company, or Syndicate. The Company, after consolidating their business, began working with the United Fleet acquired by them at the beginning of 1888. The results obtained during that and the following year, and until the business of the Company began to be affected by the financial troubles in South America, were very satisfactory. During the two years referred to, the average clear Revenue, after deducting all Charges and Interest, left a sum available for Depreciation and Dividend abundantly sufficient to justify a purchase at the above price, even in the present disorganized state of the Republics. The Fleet and Works, and the various branches of the River and Coasting Services are being maintained at present in full working, and in good order.

The Vessels and shipbuilding Yard can be inspected, and all further information learned on application to the Subscribers, or to the Manager of the Company in Buenos Ayres

THOS JACKSON, C. A. } Liquidators.
M. P. WICKERLOW.

15 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

15 Sep. 91.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cost invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$00 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 13th, 1891.

We are very glad to see that ex-Minister Francisco Glycerio has had the good sense to revise and correct his speech of the 6th inst. in regard to emigration to the United States. A man of his position can not slander a half of the world with impunity. According to the *Gazeta de Notícias* report of his speech, he undertook to defend his own extraordinary measures in behalf of immigration by comparisons with the steps taken in other countries, in which he sought to prove that the character of the people going to those countries, particularly to Australia and the United States, was for the most part bad. The majority of the emigrants to the United States, according to the *Gazeta's* report, was made up of "bandits and criminals." In view of the fact that such a statement is a gratuitous insult, as well as a gross falsehood, we are glad to see that it has been eliminated from the corrected version of the speech. No one with any knowledge of the subject could make such a statement, not even with respect to Australia which was in part a penal colony for many years. If a careful inquiry were to be made it would be found that the number of criminals sent there was but a small part of the heavy emigration of honest, industrious people which followed. In the United States a few shiploads of bad characters were sent out to certain colonies at the beginning, but the percentage of

Tontine Endowments.

Tontine "Endowment" policies of the Equitable maturing this year show, in addition to the 20 years of protection furnished by the assurance, a return in cash of all the premiums paid, with interest at rates, varying according to age, from 6½ to 7 per cent. *pe annum*.

N.B. — No other Company can point to the results of maturing 20-year Tontine Policies.

such people is so infinitesimally small in proportion to the millions of honest emigrants which have gone there, as to be completely lost. It is but a drop in the ocean. Of the emigrants to the United States—Germans, English, Irish, Scotch, Scandinavians, French, etc.,—a very small proportion can be classified as vagabonds and criminals, and it is a malicious slander to apply to them the epithet which the *Gaceta* reporter put into Deputy Glycerio's mouth. Still more, for many years the American immigration officials have used every effort to sort out the paupers and criminals and send them back home. The deputy may do what he pleases to defend and excuse his blunders as minister of agriculture, but it is advisable to make as little use of such slanders as possible.

The news from Montevideo advise us of another revolutionary attempt in that unhappy little country. It is not enough to have the treasury practically bankrupt through extravagance and misgovernment, nor is it enough to see the trade and industries of the country almost ruined by the financial crisis thus brought about; to all these troubles must be added the losses and ruin of civil strife. If there were really any question of principle at stake, as in Chili, one might have a little patience with these constant revolutionary attempts, but they rarely ever rise above a sordid struggle for power. No matter who has the government, no matter whether the *colorados* or the *blancos* are in power, the situation is always the same. Neither side ever tries to raise the country out of the quagmire of partisan rivalries and petty controversies, of plundering dictatorships and unscrupulous oppression. No fairer country than Uruguay can be found in any part of the world, and yet it will be difficult to find one more ruthlessly misgoverned. Her revenues are systematically plundered by every official through whose hands they pass, from the lowest to the highest, and her presidents even accumulate enormous fortunes in the same unscrupulous, dishonorable manner. Patriotism is, of course, a religion with such a people, for it is the cloak used to cover every grade and description of usurpation and theft. To speak of placing Uruguay under the control of an outside power never fails to arouse a storm of patriotic protest and denunciation, and yet the men who protest most are those who are most ravenously sucking the blood of the country. It is a shame that this lack of a government should be permitted to go on any longer. If the honest, industrious people of Uruguay would rise up against the political vampires who are living upon them, they would have the sympathy and encouragement of the whole world, but such a rising can not be in the interests of either *blanco* or *colorado*; it must be in the interests of honesty, legal government and the protection of personal rights.

The situation in Santos is really becoming alarming. The custom-house is blocked with merchandise, the landing facilities are far insufficient to meet the requirements, the expenses of lighters, demurrage and labor are becoming most oppressive, the S. Paulo railway cannot get the merchandise away fast enough, and the railways of the interior are becoming greatly crippled for the want of coal. And now, to crown the misfortune, yellow fever has broken out in the city and shipping with a virulence which forbodes a frightful epidemic during the hot season. Fifty cases of yellow fever so early in October is a very unpromising beginning, to say the least. In view of the situation there—the accumulation of sailing vessels, the latest arrivals of which can not expect even to begin discharging for the next seven or eight months, the crowded condition of the port, the neglected condition of the city, the dearth of food and the lack of sufficient hospital accommodation and medical assistance—in view of all this, further delay in the work of clearing that port and in improving its transportation facilities can not be considered in any other light than criminal responsibility for the fatal results which must follow. Further apathy and neglect can have no excuse. The port must have temporary piers and sheds for the immediate discharge of vessels, the custom-house must have more facilities for landing and storing merchandise, and the S. Paulo railway must bring more rolling stock into use to relieve the crowded warehouses of the port. It would be most desirable also for this railway to double its

force for a time in order to keep its traffic going night and day. The situation must be faced at once, or horrible results will surely follow. The danger is not hidden, nor are its consequences unknown. No man will like to feel that a thousand lives have been lost and the trade of a port checked for months because he failed to take precautionary measures in time, and yet more than one will never be able to escape such a conclusion if this situation is allowed to continue. The municipality, the board of health, the state, the national government and the private citizen must all unite for the common weal. The port of Santos must be cleared at once and the city put into a good condition to meet this impending visitation of yellow fever. Who will move first?

The situation in this city during the past week was of no great importance in many respects, but it exhibits tendencies among the people and on the part of officials which can not be viewed without apprehension. It is inconceivable, in the first place, that so serious a difficulty could have sprung from so trifling a cause. A party of young coxcombs choose to consider themselves offended because an opera manager refuses to spend any more money in placing new operas on the stage, and they resolve to make a demonstration of their displeasure during the last night of the season, on the 6th. An incapable police delegate then undertakes to quell the disturbance, not by the arrest of the offenders, but by sending a force of police soldiers to clear the galleries. In the fight which followed a large number were cut and bruised, and the soldiers even invaded the body of the theatre cutting and striking everyone. Ladies even were struck and many escaped only by climbing upon the stage. It was nothing else but a savage outrage. The young fools who caused the disturbance could easily have been arrested then, or on the following day, but it seems to have been entirely unknown to the authorities that any measure short of the most violent could be used. The populace was naturally and reasonably indignant, but instead of seeking redress by legal and peaceable means the people proceeded to attack the police force in every direction. The police were then withdrawn from the streets on the 7th and 8th, which was a mistake, and were then replaced on duty, in squads, armed with loaded rifles, on the evening of 8th, which was another mistake. This last step was nothing less than a challenge. Early in the evening, a mounted policeman fired a pistol shot into a small group on Largo de S. Francisco de Paula, wounding one man, and then the row began. Conflicts occurred at various points; pistols, stones and bottles were used by one side, swords and rifles by the other. A trifling little barricade was begun in the Ouvidor, but a volley from the police sent everybody running for their lives. Several slight encounters occurred, and with the result that two men are known to have been killed and a considerable number wounded. It is believed very generally, however, that many more were killed than the number reported. In spite of the indignation aroused by this event, the hostile attitude of the police and the orders of the chief to storm every house with the bayonet from which any missiles are thrown, have prevented any recurrence of the conflict, but it has not altogether settled the difficulty. The hostility created between the people and the police may at any moment lead to a collision, particularly through the conduct of the latter which appear to desire another fight. While we have no sympathy with the parties causing this disorder, nor with the manner in which they choose to express their feelings, we can not condemn too severely the manner in which the authorities have sought to suppress disturbances. Bullets and swords may be a necessity at times, but they should never be used until pacific means have failed. Both at the theatre and in the street, no pacific measures were tried. In both cases the innocent spectator was the victim of this savage thirst for blood-letting. It may be said, in a word, that these acts of wanton cruelty can not go on forever. The fate of the Buenos Aires force ought not to be forgotten.

THE HOSPITAL.

The subscriptions thus far received represent about 100,000, and the list will be published as soon as the sums are filled in by those who are awaiting instructions from England. In the meantime the committee

is taking the necessary steps to secure a site, or building, for the hospital, and to obtain the necessary authorizations.

We are glad to state that the ladies are taking an active interest in the work. We have already received a cheque for 1,000\$ from Mrs. Elizabeth A. Lowndes to initiate a

LADIES' SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

which will be sent out at once. So generous a subscription as this cannot fail, we are sure, to lead to an equally generous support among the ladies of this city. As the hospital will need supplies of various kinds, we would suggest that the ladies organize a committee to solicit donations and to provide the things needed. There is much to be done if we get ready for the coming summer, and no time should be lost.

From the New York Tribune, Sept. 30.

IMMIGRANTS CHEATED IN BRAZIL.

Thirty-three Russian Hebrews from the Brazil Mail steamship *Alliance*. They were citizens of the United States and went to Brazil last spring upon representations which they declare was false. The spokesman of the party, Joseph Silva, said, "We went to Brazil with the understanding that we were each to receive ten and a half acres of land, a house of four rooms, a cow, agricultural implements, and two horses or a yoke of oxen. It was also told to us that we should receive from the government 70 milreis for every adult and 45 milreis for every child over fifteen years old. When we arrived at Maranhão last spring we were kept for two months in a house in the city under the pretence that the houses were not prepared for us on our farms. Finally we were sent fifteen miles from the city and found that the houses built for us were not habitable and the land was entirely uncultivated. We had been promised that three acres of our land should be under cultivation."

He then told how an official had come around and paid each man 22 1/2 milreis instead of the 70 and 45 promised. The delegation of thirty-three men then marched into the city of Maranhão and demanded of the inspector of immigration that the promises made should be kept. The inspector sent them back to the colony under an escort of soldiers. On July 1 an officer came to the colony and paid each man 17 1/2 milreis. Seven days later forty-two of them marched to Maranhão and again protested to the inspector of immigration. He sent to the governor, who ordered out the garrison of the city and told the colonists to return. They said they would rather die than go back, as they were compelled to work fifteen days each month for the government, building roads and houses. Thereupon the governor put the forty-three immigrants in prison and telegraphed to the minister of agriculture at Rio de Janeiro to ask what he should do with them. The minister said, "Send them back to the States," and so they were put aboard the *Alliance* and landed here yesterday.

At the Brazilian consulate yesterday it was said that the immigrants were dissatisfied with the land given them, because it was not near enough to the city. The agreement to pay them 70 milreis a month was made before the fall of the empire, and no such large subsidies are paid to immigrants now. Most of the returned immigrants are from Philadelphia.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—President Pellegrini has returned to Buenos Aires.

—Gold was quoted at 443 in Buenos Aires yesterday.

—There are over one thousand empty houses in Montevideo.

—A second installment of Russian Jews has arrived at Buenos Aires.

—Electoral disturbances are reported from various parts of Argentina.

—Uruguay has suspended payment of interest on her public debt until some accord can be reached.

—It is estimated that the Argentine government will have a deficit of about \$40,000,000 to meet this year.

—Twenty-three employees of the Rosario custom-house have been dismissed for cause and will probably be prosecuted.

—The South American Bank Note Co. of Buenos Aires has applied for a moratorium to pay its debts. Its principal debtor is the national government.

—It is reported that Baron Hirsch has purchased a thousand square leagues of land in the Chaco, Argentina, for the establishment of colonies of Russian Jews.

—The chief of the Argentine stamp office, Santiago Llanes, has been convicted of stealing stamps to the value of \$20,000, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and perpetual disqualification for public employment.

—The Argentine telegraph department has entered into a contract with the representatives of the South American Telegraph Co. (Galveston) for the construction and working of two wires between Valparaiso and Buenos Aires.

—The provincial legislature of Santa Fé, Argentina, is showing its "illustration" by a proposition to impose taxes of eight, twelve and fifteen thousand dollars on banks, and only five thousand dollars on "sporting" establishments. The measure of a people can be pretty accurately gauged when they discriminate against legitimate business in such a way.

—Two more signs of crisis: the Continental Hotel is closed and no less than eighty members of the "Centro Commercial" withdrew their names from the list of subscribers to that important business centre, on the 1st inst.—*Uruguay News*.

—The funded debt of the city of Buenos Aires amounts to \$54,753,342, on which the interest charge is \$3,379,784. As the city government estimates the revenue for next year at \$10,186,000, it will be seen that one third of it will be required to meet interest on this debt. In addition to this the city has a floating debt of \$14,350,321.

—Telegrams from Montevideo yesterday announce a revolutionary attempt by the *blancos* the preceding night, under the leadership of Dr. Terra. There was a sharp fight, which resulted in the defeat of the revolutionists. Several of the leaders, including Terra, were taken prisoners. The number of killed and wounded is not given. It is also reported that a conspiracy existed for the assassination of the President. The city was placed under martial law on the 12th and a large number of arrests were made.

—The following is the text of the dispatch sent to President Herrera y Obes by the Antwerp committee of Uruguayan bondholders in regard to the Ellauri conversion scheme:

"Meeting of Belgian Uruguayan bondholders of £2,000,000 sterling unanimously reject the Ellauri scheme. Demand maintenance of existing bonds and guarantees. Consent to provisional diminution of interest. If bondholders do not retain rights, will demand striking out all loans from official lists. We affirm London meeting to be invalid. Demand first of all settlement with Brazilian creditors, internal debt, liquidation of National Bank, and the floating debt. We pray you instantly send over decision of Congress after receipt of letter. The forced execution of the Ellauri scheme would ruin Uruguayan credit."

—The situation at Rosario, Argentina, is certainly not very satisfactory. The following summary of charges, moved by an official inquiry, against the criminal courts of that city, is given by the *Argentine News*:—"That the *Fuero de Crimen* is turned into a commercial house by the judges, a statement that is backed up by the facts; that any criminal can obtain liberty by paying or having friends who can pay; that the officials of the prison steal the food and starve the prisoners; that the judges are incompetent and vicious; that they refuse to allow prisoners to see their families on visiting days; that numerous cases are postponed through the negligence of the judges; that the accused are barbarously treated, sometimes receiving too strokes. As regards the women and girls in the Asilo del Buen Pastor, the state of things is still more scandalous."

—Mr. Miller, manager of the Argentine Colonization company, has presented to the government a proposal for bringing from Europe 20,000 laborers for the next harvest. The conditions of the proposal are:—"That the government is to guarantee the passage-money of the immigrants, who are to be distributed among the provinces by the office of work, the employers signing contracts to pay the men the minimum wages to be fixed beforehand and paying to the government the passages of the laborers included in the contract with a commission of \$5 per laborer, which is to be Mr. Miller's remuneration for his work in bringing out the men. The employers are to deduct half the passage-money from the men's wages. In our opinion, the only persons who would benefit by this contract are the high contracting parties on the one side, who demand the modest recompense of \$5 each laborer, or \$100,000 for their disinterested services. The chances are that, after the fare is repaid, the laborer will be turned adrift to shift for himself, and even though he obtain employment, he cannot, with the greatest economy, save sufficient money in an entire year to pay his passage back to his own country. To any man, and especially the English-speaking man without friends or capital, desirous of coming to this country at present, we say without hesitation, "don't!"—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 2.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCTOBER 3.—*Senate*.—Senator Amaro Cavallanti defended Congress from the charge of wasting time. The Senate, he says, has discussed 48 bills, some of them of the utmost importance. In view of the sessions being nearly ended, he moved that the chair should be instructed to confer with that of the Chamber of Deputies for the purpose of prolonging it. The motion was adopted. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill for the organization of the federal district was voted in 3rd discussion. Deputy Custodio de Mello, in speaking of the navy bill, said that there is much discontent and discouragement among the officers of the navy. One of the causes of this state of affairs is favoritism. At Itamaraty palace there are employed three naval officers who draw pay to which they would only be entitled if they were employed in active service on board. The same is the case with the secretary and aide-de-camp of the minister of the navy.

OCTOBER 5.—*Senate*.—The electoral bill was voted in 3rd discussion with several amendments. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Artur Rios and others introduced a bill making an appropriation of 600,000\$ for the relief of immigrants from the drought in Bahia. Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça read telegrams from Paraná, stating that there are in that state 3,000 immigrants who cannot obtain employment or settle on public lands. There are not, he said, sufficient accommodations for these immigrants, many of whom are, moreover, beggars and criminals, and nearly all entirely unsuited to the state. He offered a motion signed by himself and others, asking the government to check the abuses committed by immigration contractors. Deputy Caserio da Motta introduced a bill for the settlement of the boundary question between Santa Catharina and Paraná. Deputy Oliveira Pinto protested against the contract made with the custom-house at Rio de Janeiro for collecting export duties for the state of Minas Geraes. The state of

Rio de Janeiro, he says, will demand compensation for the losses occasioned by this contract. A bill was introduced for obligatory vaccination and re-vaccination.

OCTOBER 6.—Senate.—In the vote, in 2nd discussion, on the bill interpreting Art. 6 of transitory provisions of the constitution, the substitute bill at Senator Virgílio Damasio was adopted. The bill for boring artesian wells in Piauí was voted in 2nd discussion, and also the bill ratifying the treaty with Peru. The Senate voted in final discussion the amendments that passed in the 2nd discussion of the electoral bill. The Senate's amendment to the Emperor's pension bill, rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, was sustained by a vote of 30 to 5. This amendment provides for the payment of the pension at the exchange rate of 27d. per 18. *Chamber of Deputies.*—The bill regulating the powers of the federal and state governments in regard to internal improvements, was voted in 3rd discussion. In the vote on the extradition bill the substitute offered by the committee on legislation was adopted. Deputy João Pinheiro and Oliveira Pinto debated the question of the contract for the collection of export duties for the state of Minas Geraes.

OCTOBER 7.—Senate.—A resolution was offered for prolonging the session of Congress to November 15th. The bill for the reorganization of the federal judiciary was voted in 2nd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies.*—In the debate on the budget of the department of agriculture the Bahia delegation offered an amendment making an appropriation of 400,000\$ for connecting the Bahia Central and Bahia and S. Francisco railways, and authorizing the government to purchase the Santo Amaro railway belonging to the state of Bahia. The administrative reorganization bill was voted. The committee on petitions and powers reported favorably on the message of the President, asking leave to employ Deputy José Augusto de Freitas on a special mission. The Chamber voted to grant the leave required. Deputy Vinhas denounced the conduct of the police in the riot at the Teatro Lyrico, and offered a motion signed by himself and others, asking for information on the subject. Deputy Feliciano Penna defended the contract for collection of export duties for the state of Minas Geraes.

OCTOBER 8.—Senate.—The Senate having voted in 3rd discussion the bill for establishing a school for mechanists at Pará, against which the committee on finance had reported, the members of that committee tendered their resignations which, however, the Senate declined to accept. The bill for boring artesian wells in Piauí, and that for ratifying the treaty with Peru, were voted in 3rd discussion. The resolution to prolong the session to November 15th was adopted. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Serzedello, taking the floor to communicate to the Chamber the results of the labors of the joint committee appointed to report on banks of issue, seized the opportunity to allude to the rioting in the city, and to censure the conduct of the police authorities. The bill declaring Congress incompetent to legislate on the crime of cattle-stealing was voted. The bill for delivering national property to the state governments was voted in 2nd discussion, as was also the bill regulating the trial of the President of the republic and ministers of state for ordinary crimes. Deputy Antônio de Faria, in speaking on the budget of the department of agriculture, said that the immigration bureau had always displayed want of zeal. Deputy Glycerio: "Not in my time." Deputy Antônio de Faria: "Before your time, it has always been so, so still, and always will be." Deputy Garcia Pires offered a resolution calling the attention of the government to the necessity of postponing the execution of the order for the collection of duties in gold until Congress shall have acted on the subject. Several members of the S. Paulo delegation introduced a bill making an appropriation of 200,000\$ for building a temporary pier at Santos.

OCTOBER 9.—Senate.—Senator Ramiro Barcellos spoke in opposition to the bill interpreting Art. 6 of the transitory provisions of the constitution. The bill, he says, gives that article an undue latitude and deprives the states of the right to reorganize their judiciaries. As in many of the states the judiciary is already organized, the bill, if converted into a law, cannot be executed. Deputy Rangel Pestana also opposed the bill which was defended by Senator Gô Loulat. The bill from the Chamber of Deputies for compulsory retirement of army officers was brought up, and the point was raised that it could not be discussed by the Senate, which had already rejected a similar measure, since Art. 40 of the constitution declares that bills rejected, or vetoed, cannot be renewed during the same legislative session. Several senators discussed this point, on which a vote could not be taken for want of a quorum. *Chamber of Deputies.*—In discussing the resolution for prolonging the session, Deputy Barbosa Lima censured the government for having delayed the action of Congress by refusing to furnish information, and Deputy João de Siqueira retorted by attributing the delay to the dilatoriness of Congress. Deputy Zama said that during the prolongation Congress should devote itself exclusively to legislation that is absolutely necessary, such as voting the budget and the electoral and impeachment laws. As to the question whether the members should draw pay for the additional time, he considered it already settled by the constitution. The resolution was voted. The navy bill was voted in 3rd discussion, and Art. 1 of the budget of the department of the navy in 1st discussion.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- The small-pox is declining at Victoria.
- In Campinas the price of beef has risen to 600 reis a kilo.
- An epidemic of small-pox is raging at Guaratinguetá, S. Paulo.
- Maestro Gomes Cardim was robbed of 5,000\$ in S. Paulo on the 8th.

—An immigrant *Asphodaria* is to be constructed in Santos at a cost of 30,000\$.

—Dr. Henrique Gorenin, ex-director of the Ortopedico school of mines, has gone to S. Paulo to live.

—In Bahia on the 6th a man was ravinated with forged orders in his possession to the amount of 25,000\$.

—The commander and the major of the 7th regiment of cavalry at Curitiba have been placed under arrest.

—The motion to exclude the governor of Maranhão from the Pernambuco senate was rejected by that body on the 8th.

—In the S. Paulo chamber of deputies there was introduced on the 8th inst. a bill fixing the police of the state at 3,940 men.

—The operations of the match factory at Villa Mariana, S. Paulo, struck on the 6th inst. on account of non-payment of wages.

—It is stated that the president of S. Paulo has asked the minister of finance to raise the wages of the custom-house laborers at Santos.

—In the city of Joinville de Fora there were registered in the quarter from July to September 23 marriages, 62 deaths and 135 births.

—According to the *Jornal do Brasil*, of the 9th, telegrams from Amazonas report that the people of that state have revolted against the governor.

—In Niteroi there were 158 arrests in the month of September. Of these 56 were for vagrancy, 48 for drunkenness and 41 for disorderly conduct.

—In the S. Paulo legislature there has been introduced a bill establishing a premium of 10,000\$ for the cattle-breeder who produces the largest number of cattle.

—It is stated that a capitalist at Cataguazins proposes to insure coffee against losses in the plantations and during shipment over the railways, charging a commission of 1/2 %.

—A telegram from Pará, of the 6th, says that Capt. João Francisco da Luz, the celebrated democratic leader that repulsed the police force last May, has been murdered at Capim, where he resided.

—On the 7th inst. at Curitiba there was a quarrel between the commander and other officers of the 7th regiment of cavalry. The officers declared that they would not continue to serve with the commander.

—The laborers at the Santos custom-house struck for higher wages on the 7th and resumed work on the following day on receiving assurances that efforts would be made to obtain an increase in their wages.

—There were 21 cases of yellow fever at Santos on the 8th which increased to 50 by the 10th. In view of the crowded state of that port, and the apathy of the public officials, such a number of cases at this hour must be considered a very ominous beginning of the summer.

—A telegram of the 8th from Pelotas states that there was an altercation between Visconde de Pelotas and Gen. Frota in a theatre in that city. It seems that theatres are not contributing as much as they should towards promoting peace and quiet.

—The governor of Amazonas is at loggerheads with the state legislature and thinks that his life is in danger. The governor has recently been making many changes in the state administration and has thereby probably incurred the ill-will of Barão de Jurua and his friends.

—News continue to be received of the horrors of the drought in the interior of Bahia. In the town of Catié all the sources of water have gone dry except one, which has to be guarded by a police force, the water being distributed to the thirsty population in rations.

—The municipal council of Pelotas has issued an ordinance requiring bread to be made of good flour and the loaves to be of the following weights: 50, 100, 200, 300 and 400 grammes. Any infraction of this ordinance is punished with fines of from 30\$ to 60\$ and imprisonment of from 8 to 15 days.

—If the church gets crowded to the wall in its contest with the state, it will have to blame its own clergy quite as much as its enemies. At a christening in Cachoeira, Espírito Santo, a priest recently refused to accept a man and his wife as god-parents because they had been married by the civil rite. Such an incident is sure to excite more antagonism and to cause more repressive legislation.

—Quite an excitement has been caused in Victoria by the arrival of a piano for the police of that city. A telegram says that the newspapers of the place are discussing the fact, being naturally anxious to know what part the piano is going to take in maintaining public order and security. As music is supposed to have that place, the Rio police to follow the example of their Victoria brethren?

—When the news became known at Macéio that Governor Pedro Paulino had resigned, the opposition organized a procession on the 9th in honor of the event. On their return the police attacked them and a severe fight ensued which resulted in two killed and several wounded. Both sides claim that the other began the fight. A telegram of the 11th says that three more of the wounded died on the 9th. The situation in Alagoas is becoming decidedly unsatisfactory.

—Some time ago a S. Paulo gentleman, when visiting the island of Madeira, found some wine with which he was much pleased and bought a case to take home with him. Unfortunately this wine also pleased the custom-house people at Santos, for when the case was delivered to the gentleman's correspondents at that place, they discovered that seven bottles were missing and the other five either broken or empty. Moral: It is safer to look upon wine when it is red, or even to put old wine into new bottles, than to attempt to pass it through the Santos custom-house.

—The story is told as of the misfortunes of one of the many vessels lying in the port of Santos, which is now completely abandoned by officers and crew. The captain first fell ill and was sent up to S. Paulo. Then a young lad was taken ill and went to the hospital, where he died. Then the steward, mate and 2nd mate took the fever and went to the hospital. The crew left the vessel, the *Enchil*, and no one could even be induced to clean the cabin, which remained as the sick men left it, for a time would the port doctor do anything to have it cleaned and disinfected. Such a case demands an investigation.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The receipts of the Juiz de Fora station amounted in September to 46,247\$380, besides 10,713\$ collected there on freight received from other stations.

—The state of Rio Grande do Sul is calling for tenders for building 350 kilometers of railway on the extension of the Porto Alegre and Nova Hamburg road.

—It is reported in S. Paulo that the Companhia Carris de Ferro has changed its name to Companhia de Viação Paulista and decided to increase its capital to 4,500,000\$000.

—An accident occurred on the Central line at Matambana last night, resulting in killing a brakeman and in wounding several others. The accident was caused by the negligence of a switchman who caused the S. Paulo express to run into a freight train.

—The government is going to make a contract with Joaquim Caetano Pinto Junior to build branch railways as leaders for the Central road. The minister of agriculture has requested that of finance to allow the contractor to deposit in the treasury the sum of 60,000\$ as security for the execution of the contract.

—The Companhia Geral has published the following notice:—"To avoid delay in the shipment of merchandise, due to accumulation of freight at the junction with the Central Railway of Brazil, the board of directors has decided to make shipments by way of Imbituba, shippers paying freight at the same rates as by the Central railway."

—We are advised that the Mogyana, Paulista, Viçosa and Sorocabana railways of São Paulo are seriously crippled because of inability to get all the coal they require at Santos. They are all keeping up their passenger trains, but their freight traffic is much reduced for want of coal. It requires only a yellow fever scare in Santos just now to block nearly the entire coffee traffic of that state.

—At the station of Morro Alto on the Mariabé branch of the Leopoldina railway, a large quantity of coffee had accumulated, the company failing to furnish cars for taking it to market. Tired of asking for cars, the planters determined to have revenge, and on the 29th ult. obstructed the track with logs of wood, thus preventing the passage of trains. The company sent eight empty cars to the station, the coffee was shipped, and the obstructions removed. We suppose that this incident is something entirely new in railroad history.

LOCAL NOTES

—Dr. Antonio Prado has returned to Brazil.

—We have received a third remittance of 20\$000 for the Hospital fund from an unknown friend in Santos.

—It is stated that Visconde de Ouro Preto is writing the history of the cabinet of which he was premier.

—The damage done to the Teatro Lyrico during the riot on the night of the 6th is estimated at from 8,000\$ to 9,000\$.

—President Deodoro was again taken ill on the 6th and passed a very bad day, his physician being in constant attendance.

—In the rubbish of the houses that were burnt on Rua dos Invalidos 700\$ in money and 14,000\$ in other property have been found.

—The government has not permitted the sending of telegrams giving on account of the conflict at the Teatro Lyrico and the subsequent rioting.

—The Vice-President, who has been ill again, has recently experienced a decided improvement. It is said that he will fix his residence out towards Realengo during the summer.

—It is said that the government has accepted the proposal of the English government to open negotiations in regard to the boundary treaty between Brazil and English Guyana.

—It is stated that Gen. Deodoro has peremptorily declared to the minister of foreign affairs that in the question of the boundary between Brazil and French Guyana he will accept no line on this side of the Oyapok.

—If it is really desirable to have an end of such occurrences as the disgraceful scene at the Teatro Lyrico on the 6th, will be necessary to employ the cane as a necessary part of every young man's education.

—We regret to note that the *Acauagua* is to take back 8 carriage horses to Buenos Aires, whence they came only a very short time ago for the amusement of our bran new capitalists and noblemen.

—Street fighting in Rio is favorable to higher rates. It is currently believed that a whole week of pastboard barricades and student rhetoric mixed with as little blood as possible, would have sent exchange up to 20 d.

—On the 10th the police captured a Comblain rifle with quantity of half-cartridges, other ammunition, swords, etc., at a house where rooms are let in the Rua Silva Manoel. The equipments were declared to belong to the army.

—One of the men killed by the police on the night of the 8th is said to have been an Englishman. His body was evidently plastered, for nothing remained to identify him. Several tried to find the body on the following day, but without avail. The police apparently did not wait the unhappy man identified.

—The price of fresh beef has risen to 540 reis a kilo to the butchers who are retailing it at 700 and 800 reis, that is, at the moment when we are writing this item. When this paper is published, it is not at all improbable that a kilo of beef may cost 1\$000. And yet the *Correio do Povo* insists that we shall all be optimists.

—On the 19th inst. José Martins Pereira Pinto complained to the police that 3,000\$ had been stolen from him in the Banco Rural e Hypothecario. He laid the money upon the counter, he said, and a thief picked it up and ran away with it. It is to be hoped that José fully explained how it happened that he did not run after the thief.

—It must be confessed that Senator Pedro Paulino has shown a much better appreciation of the situation than the so-called louders of the republic who objected to his resigning his post as senator. He has acquiesced in the wishes of his colleagues so far as the senatorship is concerned, but has promptly resigned the governorship of Alagoas.

—The rapidly with which telegraphic messages travel between Rio and S. Paulo is something startling. On Saturday last a gentleman took the train at S. Paulo for Rio at 6 a. m., after having sent a telegram advising a friend in Rio of his coming. He arrived in Rio about 7 p. m., and at 9 o'clock, two hours later, his message of the morning was delivered.

—The *Telegraph Maritime* of Montevideo says that several commercial houses of the city are closing up there for removal to Rio. If these firms bring capital with them, we will embrace them; but if they are bringing more Metropolitan railways, *cedula* banks and all the other miseries that afflict the River Plate markets, we are better off without them. Could not the Brazilians ship a few of the provisional cabinet to the River Plate along with the horses that are going south?

—The declaration made yesterday by the academic youth (*anglicist* students) that they were not hostile to the police brigade, furnished us with perfect security as to the reestablishment of order. *O Tempo*, 11th. That a sensible journal should publish such nonsense as this is simply incredible. Are the students of Rio de Janeiro the arbiters of our lives, property and peace? To permit these young gentlemen to manifest their opinions by rhetorical effusions is a license, and their interference in matters of a political description richly merits the switch.

THE PRESIDENT.

From all we can learn as we go to press the President is very slowly recovering from the severe illness with which he was attacked on the 6th. He is extremely weak, and his present enfeebled condition is sufficiently critical to inspire keen anxiety. For some inexplicable reason his physician and family furnish no news to the public, nor do the newspapers manifest any special interest in the matter. Beyond a four-line item to the effect that his state is "meliorando," or that "the President is reported to be improving," very little information is given. Everyone has known, however, that President Deodoro has been critically ill since the 6th, and it is also known that there has been talk in military circles of a probable successor. As soon as he can stand the journey it is said that the President will be moved to Petropolis, but may, in the meantime, be taken to Tijuca for a few days.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—On September 3 the circulation of the Banco da Republica amounted to 274,501,260\$.

—It is stated that the Santos custom-house refuses to receive in payment of duties 500\$ notes of the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil.

—The minister of finance refuses to exempt the Brazilianische Bank für Deutschland from payment of its quota for the expenses of supervision.

—In the budget presented to the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 8th the receipts are estimated at 10,510,000\$ and the expenditures at 9,399,244\$385.

—The legislature of Amazonas has voted a tax of 20% on the India rubber exported from that state to the other states of Brazil. It is reported that the general government, considering the tax unconstitutional, will take measures to prevent its collection.

—The Banco Paiz e Rio has given notice that it will issue cheques for fixed sums on deposits drawing 4% interest compounded quarterly. The cheques will be of the following colors: 100\$, white; 500\$, blue; 1,000\$, pink; 5,000\$, green; 10,000\$, yellow.

—The budget presented to the chamber of deputies of Bahia on the 6th inst. estimates the receipts at 4,010,000\$ and the expenditures at 4,028,000\$. In the latter is included the sum of 25,000\$ for the expense of causing the state to be represented at the Chicago exhibition.

—According to our New York exchanges another rubber syndicate has been organized by the Barão de Gondioiz, of Pará, and prices are being rapidly forced upward. A similar undertaking by the same man in 1883 resulted most disastrously. Late advices indicate a failure in this scheme also.

—On the 7th inst. a deputation from the Associação Commercial called on the minister of finance and requested him to postpone until after Congress shall have acted on the matter, the execution of the order for collecting import duties in gold. The minister declared that, in view of the state of the treasury, it was impossible to comply with their request. On the 9th, however, the government decided to postpone the execution of the order for collecting import duties in gold. It will continue to collect in paper at the rate of 20d. per mil reis till Congress acts on the question.

Flour.—Receipts have been 1,450 bbls. per *Albion* from the United States. There are still no stocks in first hands and dealers hold only about 16,000 bbls. which are selling at 25,500—26,500 per bbl for first Baltimore marks. City mills flour is quoted at 27,500—28,500. As there is no flour exported before the 25th inst., and new arrivals are in dealers' hands, the market is very firm and prices tend to a new advance.

Pitch Pine.—There have been no receipts and the market is reported strong at 48,000—49,000 per doz.

White Pine.—Receipts nil and the market continues firm at 140—150 ps. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 977 doz. red deals per *Gefon* from Gothenburg, which were sold at about 40,000 per doz. White deals are quoted at 45,000—47,000 per doz. and the market is firm.

Spruce Pine.—Receipts nil and quotations are nominal.

Karoseene.—Receipts have been 31,861 cases per *Vilva H. Hopkins* from New York. Quotations are slightly higher at 78,000—79,000 per case.

Lard.—The *Albion* brought 1,650 kegs. Quotations are again lower, viz: George's lard, in lots, 450—460 rs. per lb. and other marks 410—440 rs. The market is still rather flat.

Rice.—Receipts are 500 bags via Europe and the market is steady at unchanged quotations, viz. 12,500—13,500 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 483 cases Norwegian per *Curlyha* and 190 bbls. 30 half-barrels Canadian codfish. We have been underestimating stocks, which are now about 9,000 packages. The market is rather quiet and dealers quote Canadian fish at 35,000—37,000 and barrels at 20,000—22,000; Norwegian cases are quoted at 36,000—37,000.

Roelin.—Quotations of 9,000—12,000 per ltr. show no change. Receipts are 105 bbls. per *Albion*.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 10 cases per *Albion*. There have been no changes in quotations of 80—85 rs. per kilog. gramme.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 4,811 tons per *Ditton*, from Cardiff 1,366 tons per *Prince Frederick*, from Hull 767 tons, *Ozaka*, from Leith.

All to dealers end companies.

Brass.—The quotations for city mills brass are unchanged at 45,000—46,000 per bag, and no foreign has arrived.

Indian Corn.—Receipts of foreign during the week were 544 bags, from the River Plate. Packers quote River Plate at 28,000—29,000 per bag, and corn from the north is quoted at 48,000—50,000. The supply of 68,000—69,000. The supply of native corn has been very considerable.

Hay.—Receipts are 1,585 bales from the River Plate and 50 bales from Europe. River Plate hay is unchanged at 70—80 rs. per kilogramme.

Cement.—Receipts nil and brokers continue to quote British at 98,000—100,000 and German at 95,000—96,000 per bbl. but French is a little lower at 93,000—100,000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 5.

HULL.—Nor bk *Prince Frederick*; 1456 tons; Overgaard; 64 ds; coal to order.

OCT. 7.

LEITH.—Br bk *Ozaka*; 517 tons; Jones; 55 ds; coal to J. J. Correia Pacheco & Co.

OCT. 9.

GOETTERBURG.—Swed bk *Gefon*; 436 tons; Bjornsen; 61 ds; pine to order.

OCT. 11.

BUENOS AIRES.—Arg sch *Caf Forward*; 124 tons; Biesler; 16 ds; sundries to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 5.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL.—Port bk *Sultana*; 459 tons; Reis; sundries.

OCT. 6.

NEW ORLEANS.—Nor bk *India*; 808 tons; Andersen; ballast.

BARRADOS.—Nor bk *Idun*; 341 tons; Andersen; do.

MOSSOES.—Dan lug *Moridar*; 266 tons; Brink; do.

OCT. 7.

POST ELIZABETH.—Nor lug *Hauke*; 445 tons; Kittelsen; coffee.

AIKATH.—Br lug *O'Blanchard*; 260 tons; Le Dain; ballast.

PUGAT SOUND.—Rt ship *Halwood*; 2100 tons; Galt; do.

OCT. 8.

LOQUQUA.—Br ship *Knight of the Thistle*; 1418 tons; Seinty; ballast.

PORTLAND (OARON).—Br ship *Drumair*; 1798 tons; Withers; do.

SANTOS.—Swed bk *Zaima*; 334 tons; Andersen; flour.

OCT. 9.

MONTROE BAY.—Nor bk *Grasiella*; 449 tons; Eskeland; ballast.

OCT. 10.

PENSACOLA.—Nor bk *Gler*; 640 tons; Arnaldsen; ballast.

BARRADOS.—Nor bk *Orient*; 498 tons; Clausen; do.

PARANAGUÁ.—Amer bk *Virginia*; 735 tons; Pettigrew; do.

PARANAGUÁ.—Nor lug *Albatros*; 323 tons; Amundsen; candles.

OCT. 11.

BARRADOS.—Amer lug *Priscilla*; 612 tons; McClenn; ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

SANTOS.—Nor lug *Vega*; same cargo.

TALCHANO.—Aim bk *Stapan*; ballast.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.—Nor bk *Carr*; do.

NEW ZEALAND.—Br ship *Eckelbach*; do.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 13th, 1891.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	WINDING	CONSIGNER
American.				
lug R. C. Smith	648	Sep. 30	Brunswick	Ind. Braz. Co.
lug Good News	676	Oct. 3	Baltimore	Levinson & C.
bk V. H. Hopkins	935	10	New York	John Moore & C.
Argentine.				
bk Leopoldina	1454	Nov. 3	Macao	P. Bernardes & R.
sp Margarida	846	Jan. 18	Cape Verde	To order
bk Seg. Agares	298	Aug. 7	1. Terceira	To master
lug Mescon Bell	156	14	Bs. Aires	Cameyano & C.
sch Mer. Dorado	123	Sep. 11	Bs. Aires	Cemityano & C.
sch Cap. Froward	124	Oct. 11	Bs. Aires	To order
Austrian.				
bk Stephan	973	Aug. 28	Glasgow	Watson, R. & C.
British.				
bg Alice Ada	292	June 7	Rosario	Rio Flour Mills
bk Chignote	1023	10	Rosario	To order
bk Shun Lee	690	July 3	Cardiff	In distress
bk Linwood	1233	11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
bk Alcock Craig	104	12	Cardiff	H. Stoltz & C.
bk O. O'Brien	855	Aug. 10	Brunswick	F. P. Passos
bk Catherine	798	13	Brunswick	F. P. Passos
sp Eckelbach	2031	14	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R. R.
sp Newman Hall	127	18	Cardiff	Ind. do Braz.
sp Scot. Isles	1045	18	Cardiff	Royal Mail
sp Samaritan	1097	20	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R. R.
sp Marcellus	1097	20	Cardiff	To order
sp Dundee	998	21	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R. R.
sp Latimer	1500	21	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
sp Roby	839	Sep. 3	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
sp Vancouver	1751	3	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
bk Alice Cooper	303	3	New York	Ind. do Brazil
sp Rodocia	824	3	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
sp Egeria	850	3	Cardiff	J. C. Pacheco & C.
sp Carlet Castle	958	4	Cardiff	Lage Imbras
bk Lady Nairn	428	4	Rosario	Rio Flour Mills
sp King Alfred	1240	10	Rosario	Fonseca S. & C.
bk Kancha V. V.	114	10	Cardiff	Rio Flour Mills
sp Charlie Baker	1063	14	Cardiff	R. Rodrigues & C.
sp Rosignol	1403	15	Cardiff	Lage Imbras
sp Ragon	993	15	Cardiff	de C. & I.
sp Ellen A. Reed	1151	15	Cardiff	Lloyd Braz.
sp Shirlingshire	1241	19	Cardiff	To order
sch Wild Rose	130	20	London	Norton, M. W. & C.
bk Rockwood	710	20	Cardiff	To order
sp Sierra Cordova	1430	20	Rosario	To order
bk Minden	1283	20	Cardiff	Lloyd Braz.
bk Royal Alex	1074	Oct. 2	Cardiff	In distress
sp Ditton	2850	7	Leith	Lage Imbras
bk Ozaka	517	7	Leith	J. C. Pacheco & C.
Danish.				
bk Richard	290	Sep. 18	Bs. Aires	Moinho Flum.
bk Annine	363	20	Western's	Geral de C. & I.
Dutch.				
bk Nelly Helma	1216	Sep. 19	Cardiff	In distress
bk Njerstein	548	20	Gefie	C. W. Gross & C.
French.				
sp Mentane	1092	Aug. 10	Newcastle	In distress
bk Arica	630	Sep. 6	Cardiff	To order
bk Maratzen	458	21	Marseilles	Mellor, Co.
German.				
bg Geinie	248	June 5	Rosario	Cout. Cruzeiro
bk F. G. Hagen	1290	7	New York	Phillis Bros. & C.
bk Brema	136	July 9	Hamburg	Ch. Hecksher & C.
bk Siedow	1073	10	Cardiff	In distress
bg Themo	1073	11	Fumaco	In distress
bg Vulcan	113	Aug. 22	Tajahy	Queiroz M. & C.
bg Minna Helene	340	22	Antwerp	E. Stoltz & C.
bg Apoll.	308	28	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C.
lug Papenburg	247	Sep. 10	Rosario	Moinho Flum.
bk Athene	623	13	Marseilles	Prog. Ind. Bras.
lug Dana	373	13	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
bk P. T. Tietche	504	15	Altona	Samuel Bros. & C.
bg M. B. Bunck	170	16	Tajahy	Queiroz M. & C.
sp Simas	1733	20	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
bg H. Lohing	333	21	Imberha	To order
sp Freiburg	1809	25	Cardiff	Lloyd Braz.
bk Lina	1198	28	Newcastle	R. Rodrigues & C.
Italian.				
bk Paradiso	581	July 17	Marseilles	Duvivier & C.
bk Degradat A.	834	Sep. 1	Swanes	J. C. Pacheco & C.
bk Ismaele	410	4	Marseilles	Karl Valgh & C.
bg Maria C.	449	20	Leghorn	Evevesa Flum.
Norwegian.				
bk Superb	760	May 7	Pasaguala	Geral Com. & I.
bk Soudia	129	17	Pensacola	Ind. do Brazil
lug Vexel	134	17	Laurvig	C. Hecksher & C.
bk Waaland	584	July 5	Rosario	To order
bk Iris	380	9	Norway	To order
bk Pient	250	Aug. 5	Mossoes	Vierra, M. & C.
bk Windfeld	130	10	Newcastle	Walter, H. & C.
lug Gannat	223	12	Christia	City Improvement
bk Joh. M. Nite	692	13	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I.
bk Manthola	752	20	Mobile	F. P. Passos
lug Zippora	314	27	Marseilles	To order
bk Carr	1314	27	Cardiff	Gen. Coal Co.
bk Freden	410	28	London	Walter, H. & C.
lug Farwell	309	34	Bs. Aires	Duvivier & C.
bk Lerocost	707	39	Pensacola	Ind. Br. Co.
bk Eksenaudd	527	40	Camodim	To order
bk Levant	365	41	Swanes	Braz. Coal Co.
bk Austria	821	41	Greenock	R. Rodrigues & C.
sp Austriana	1516	19	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R. R.
lug Saimos	247	19	Marseilles	To order
lug Fri	477	18	Mossoes	To order
lug Lav	266	20	Fredkild	C. W. Gross & C.
lug Naden	431	20	Hennsund	C. Hecksher & C.
lug Pr. F. Nordfoll	453	20	Glasgow	J. C. Pacheco & C.
bk Brudefollet	570	20	Pasaguala	Gen. Coal Co.
bk Maritflug	438	20	Camodim	To order
bk Toivo	993	23	Pensacola	Geral C. & I.
bk Ferda	610	Oct. 1	Rosario	To order
bk Frey	702	1	Quebec	Gen. Coal Co.
bk Pr. Frederick	1450	5	Hull	Watson, R. & C.
bk Orion	1450	5	Bs. Aires	Rio Flour Mills
Paraguayan.				
sch Luita	130	Sep. 10	Bs. Aires	Camuyano & C.
Portuguese.				
bg Victoria	180	July 30	Oporto	To order
lug Jo. Estevo	271	Aug. 2	Oporto	Veiga Pinto & C.
bg Maria Jaal	99	9	Figureira	Veiga Pinto & C.
bg Lopes Duarte	997	3	Oporto	Costa Simoes & C.
bg Pereira	812	4	Figureira	C. Abrahams & C.
bk Henriqueta	811	19	Savannah	J. J. dos Reis & C.
bk Triunpho	458	20	Oporto	C. Abrahams & C.
bk Bella Flor	568	20	Oporto	Veiga Pinto & C.
bk Augusta	393	20	Oporto	Zemba, Ramo & C.
Russian.				
bk Melusine	990	Aug. 6	Marseilles	To order
Swedish.				
bk Hilda	473	Aug. 23	Rosario	Rio Flour Mills
bk Mar. Marg'h	713	Sep. 7	W. Hartlep	To order
bk Gladan	570	7	Gen. Coal Co.	To order
lug Emmanuel	993	9	Marseilles	To order
bg Gefon	450	Oct. 9	Gotheburg	Geral de C. & I.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WINDING FROM	CONSIGNER TO
Oct.	Monish Pr. Br	Antwerp 25d	Wilson Sons & C.
	Thames Br	River Plate 25d	Wilson Sons & C.
	Aras Br	Caravelas 25d	R. & M. R. R.
	Cloridge Big	Antwerp 28d	Norton, M. W. & C.
	Sims Br	Liverpool 23d	Antwerp 23d
	R. A. de Genova Id	Genoa 23d	A. Florita & C.
	Washington Id	do 23d	J. N. Vincent & F.
	Sunio Ital	River Plate 31d	Wilson Sons & C.
	Minapan Fr	Rosario 14d	Wilson Sons & C.
	Albana Amer	Santos 1d	Wilson Sons & C.
	Farndale Br	do 16d	Wilson Sons & C.
	Belgano Gr	Iniquie 25d	Wilson Sons & C.
	Enos Br	Liverpool 25d	Wilson Sons & C.
	Acornagua Br	Bordeaux 18d	Mess. Maritimes
	Equareur Fr	Havre 26d	F. Maon
	S. de Rosario Fr	do 19d	H. Stoltz & C.
	Cleroux Fr	Bremen 27d	Watson, R. & C.
	Olin Gr	Glasgow 36d	E. Johnston & C.
	Co. Down Br	Hamburg 2d	Mess. Maritimes
	Guilayta Gr	River Plate 3d	Karl Valais & C.
	La Plata Fr	Marseilles 11d	Rombauer & C.
	Poulin Fr	Genoa 2d	H. Stoltz & C.
	Stedehy Aust	1. Trieste 2d	H. Stoltz & C.
	Leipzig Gr	Bremen 2d	J. N. Vincent & F.
	Grat Bismark Gr	Santos 4d	E. Johnston & C.
	Adria Ital	Rosario 11d	Wilson Sons & C.
	Liparica Br	Lyonette 21d	Wilson Sons & C.
	Ionie Br	do 21d	Wilson Sons & C.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Oct.	Thames Br	Southampton	Sundries
	Seguranga Amer	New York	do
	Colombia Arg	Rosario	do
	Montevideo Gr	Santos	Sundries
	Genoa-Castle Br	New Orleans	Coffee
	D. A. de Genova Id	River Plate	Sundries
	Washington Ital	do	do
	Aquitaine Fr	Marseilles	do
	Sunio Ital	Genoa	do
	Olin Gr	River Plate	do
	Enos Br	Havre	do
	Priz Fr	St. Vincent	Same cargo
	La Plata Fr	Bordeaux	Sundries
	Religiano Gr	Hamburg	do
	Equateur Fr	River Plate	do
	Coleridge Big	Hamburg	do
	Verichu Oz	Puenos Aires	do
	Arno Ital	Santos	Sundries
	Allianga Amer	do	do
	Catane Gr	do	do
	V. de S. Nicolas Fr	do	do
11	Graf Bismark Gr	Bremen	do

October 10th, 1891.

BANKS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Nomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
\$1,000,000	Jan. - July	4	Apollon, gold	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000-
110,000	Aug. - Oct.	4	do	1,000	1,350,000	1,300,000-
10,017,000	Quarterly	4 1/2	Gold Loan 1868	1,000	1,350,000	
1,010,000		4	do 1870	1,000	993,000	
100,000,000			do 1879	500 - 1,000		

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
			RAILWAYS			
1,300,000	May—Nov.	6	Brigantia	300	196 1/2	
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campes and Caraguata	300	195	
£5,450,000	Jan—July	6 1/2	Ceral do Brazil	£110	81	8 1/200—5 1/200
1,133,000	do	5	do	£110	91	91 500—91 000
1,187,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Japiim de Fên and Pia	300	193	
£5,040,000	do	5 1/2	do	£50	190	
200,000	Jan.—July	5	do	£11 5 s.	50	
200,000	Jan.—July	5	Marec	£30	86 1/2	
£1,125,000	Jan.—July	5	Saquicury	£30	184	
1,000,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	S Isabel do Rio Preto	100	191	
£37,100	Jan.—July	6	do	150	142	
6,079,800	Jan.—Sept.	7	Surubach do gold	100	90	88 1/2
£1,174,400	Apr.—Oct.	6	do	£100	150	
600,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	União Valeantica	200	144 1/2	
			RAILWAYS			
£151,500	Jan.—July	5	Cant. e Viçago Humineiro	£10	190	
466,553	Jan.—July	6	Carris Urbanos	100	107 1/2	
783,100	do	7	do	100	107 1/2	
740,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pernambuco	300	190	
255,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	S. Paulo and S. Amaro	100	190	
278,000	do	6 1/2	Villa Isabel	100	198	
1,377,300	May—Nov.	8	Ferry	100	100 1/2	
12,000,000	Jun.—Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro	300	203	
			CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES			
784,000	Apr.—Oct.	8 1/2	Puercia	100	180	
1,500,000	Jan.—July	7	Quissamã	100	195	
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco	300	169	
			MILLS			
96,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Albança	300	200	
9,000	Jan.—July	7	Bultery	100	190	
400,000	May—Nov.	7	Rum Fum	100	200	
1,138,600	Apr.—Oct.	7	Bezil Industrial	300	204	
1,000,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Carica	300	200	
584,000	May—Nov.	6 1/2	Confiança Industrial	200	200	
600,000	do	7	Indústria Mineira	200	199	
£450,500	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Petrolina	£20	192	
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Plo Granite	300	193	
300,000	Jan.—July	7	Priser Industrial do Brazil	300	195	
1,000,000	do	6 1/2	S. Christy	200	200	
350,000	May—Nov.	6 1/2	S. Lazaro	200	198	
226,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcantara	£100	198	
£615,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	União Industrial S. Sebastian	£2 1/2 10 s.		
			MISCELLANEOUS			
197,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	S. Jernonymo Joall	100	95	
£337,500	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Açigola de Ribeiro Preto	£10	140	155 000—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6 1/2	Architectonica	100	80	
3,000,000	Jan.—July	7	Basco de Viçago do Brazil	100	59	38 000—48 000
2,000,000	do	7	Banco Cedeiro Mercantil	100	36	
1,000,000	do	7	Brazil Agricola	300	...	
£200,000	Apr.—Oct.	7 1/2	Contadores Exportos, gold	£50	...	
150,000	Feb.—Aug.	7 1/2	Constructora	300	170	
£62,500	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Empresaz de Obras Publicas	300	200	
498,800	do	6 1/2	do	300	200	
1,600,500	Mar.—Sept.	6 1/2	Ducaa D. Pedro II	£10	190	
£100,000	May—Nov.	6 1/2	Ind. Lav. e Col. Michell	200	...	
200,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Lavonia, Ind. e Col.	£10	...	
600,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Melhoramentos U. de Nicth	200	185	
500,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Nacional de Oleno	100	100 100	
500,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Nova Industria	300	200	
			Serviços Maritimos			

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,200,000\$	600,000\$	..	Carilca	12 1/2	200\$	210\$	2000
20,000,000\$	20,000,000\$	..	Lloyd Brasileiro, res.	12 1/2	200	240	2000
..	..	..	do hierar.	13 1/2	200	180	2000
1,000,000\$	2,800,000\$	..	Brasileira, e Estabulos de Ferro	..	200	45	2000
5,000,000\$	4,000,000\$	..	Nac. Navegacao Comercio	..	150	..	..
..	..	..	Soc. Nac. de Seguros	12 1/2	200	55	2000

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	List date	Closing quotation
4,000,000\$	749,274	30,441\$	Alliages -	7-000 - July 01	205		330000
3,000,000	750,000		Argos Fluminense	21-000 - July 01	350		365 0000
3,000,000	750,000	47,571	Atalaya	0000 - July 01	10		0 0000
3,000,000	800,000	10,000	Bomfim	0000 - July 01	10		0 0000
3,000,000	800,000	75	Camargo	2-000 - July 01	20		11 0000
3,000,000	800,000	330,000	Fidelidade	15-000 - July 01	125		235 0000
3,000,000	850,000		Genial	6-000 - July 01	30		10 0000
3,500,000	850,000	193,000	Gratuita	4-000 - July 01	20		50 0000
3,000,000	910,000		Imperial	1-000 - July 01	10		18 0000
3,000,000	920,000	308,000	Imunizadora	1-000 - July 01	10		18 0000
3,000,000	1,000,000	360,000	Intergrade	1-000 - Jan. 00	10		15 0000
3,000,000	1,000,000	754	Leclaire	3-000 - Jan. 00	30		15 0000
3,000,000	1,000,000	100,360	Previdente	3-000 - Jan. 00	30		15 0000
3,000,000	250,000	24,205	Prospereidade	2-000 - July 01	20		40 0000
3,000,000	250,000	26,270	Union Capa das Vargellas	5-000 - July 01	20		40 0000
3,000,000	250,000	41,3	Vigilância	750 - July 01	10		10 00 00

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
5,000,000\$	1,000,000	..	Alagoinha .....	...	400	25\$000	—
300,000	100,000	..	Calor Frio .....	...	40	43 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	..	Cataguases .....	...	24	11 000	13\$ 000—14\$
5,000,000	12,500,000	..	Est. de S. Paulo to Chopim ..	...	40	10 000	—
200,000,000	60,000,000	..	Getal do Brazil .....	...	70	65 000	— 55
..	..	..	do .....	...	200	—	—
50,000,000	..	..	Goyaz to Mato Grosso .....	...	200	—	—
200,000	200,000	8,500	Mirica .....	...	100	157 000	—
10,000,000	1,950,000	..	Minas de S. Jeronymo .....	...	80	96 000	— 40
..	..	..	do 2 series .....	...	60	—	—
3,000,000	500,000	..	Muzambiho .....	...	40	60 000	—
40,000,000	8,000,000	..	N. do Rio de S. Paulo .....	...	40	33 000	—
19,000,000	8,400,000	..	N. do Rio de S. Paulo .....	...	200	200 000	—
60,000,000	6,705,000	200,468	Oeste de Minas .....	...	200	—	—
..	8,700,000	..	do 2 series .....	...	50	—	—
..	11,075,750	..	do 3 series .....	...	40	54 000	—
8,000,000	1,500,000	..	Parapocia .....	...	40	—	—
..	6,000,000	..	Peganga to Arara	1st Jan. 91	200	86 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	..	Pernambuco .....	...	40	38 000	35 000
1,000,000	100,000	..	Rio Duce .....	...	400	350 000	—
35,000,000	12,000,000	..	Sao-Carolina	3 1/2 June 90	40	100 000	90 000
..	5,200,000	..	do prolongation	1 1/2 June 90	40	40 000	—
13,000,000	2,400,000	..	Theresopolis .....	...	100	—	—
3,000,000	900,000	..	Tijuca	6 1/2 Feb. 84	100	—	—
1,500,000	1,080,173	34,302	Uniao Valenciana .....	...	40	38 000	—
3,000,000	600,000	..	Vasconcelos e Faria Alentez ..	...	150	61 000	58 000—63
100,000,000	..	..	Viago Ferreira Sampaio .....	...	100	—	—
..	..	..	do .....	...	200	160 000	—
5,000,000	3,900,000	..	Viago Rio de S. Paulo .....	...	200	—	—
TRAMWAYS							
5,000,000\$	5,000,000	..	Carioca	3 June—Apr. 91	300	190\$000	170\$000—
9,700,000	9,700,000	..	Jardim Iguatemo	6 June—Jan. 91	100	220 000	—
5,000,000	800,000	84,486	Pernambuco	— Jan. 91	200	120 000	230 000—240
..	9,000,000	559,826	S. Christovam .....	...	200	120 000	—

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000	4,100,000\$	99,788	Agricola do Brazil.....	4 000—July 91	80¢	180 000	—
1,000,000	476,000	16,000	Alfama do Brazil.....	10 000—July 91	100	60 000	—
10,000,000	5,000,000	34,000	Alfama.....	10 000—July 91	200	250 000	—
80,000,000	10,000,000	68,187	Bolsa.....	10 000—Feb. 91	110	50 000	—
10,000,000	13,500,000	—	Brasilitica.....	10 000—May 91	100	—	—
10,000,000	11,000,000	—	Brasil.....	20 000—July 91	100	300 000	385 000
10,000,000	—	47,345.84	do 2 series.....	20 000—July 91	100	104 000	— 191 000
10,000,000	4,000,000	—	Brasil e Londres.....	8 000—July 91	80	—	—
10,000,000	1,819,000	1,917,250	Brasilero.....	4 000—July 91	80	75 000	44 000
10,000,000	1,917,250	30,701	Brasilero.....	8 000—July 91	80	64 000	—
10,000,000	1,113,110	8,758	Classe Litoranea.....	8 000—July 91	35	20 000	—
10,000,000	500,000	—	Central.....	5 000—July 91	100	108 000	—
10,000,000	100,000	1,917,250	Cooperativo.....	10 000—July 91	35	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	—	Commercial do Rio de Jan.	12 000—July 91	200	283 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	2,844.14	do 2 series.....	8 000—July 91	200	440 000	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	306,154	Comerciantes.....	5 000—July 91	100	170 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	1,800,000	Commercial.....	10 000—July 91	200	258 000	—
10,000,000	1,500,000	—	do 2 series.....	2 000—July 91	10	60 000	—
10,000,000	210,000	59,500	Commercio e Industria.....	10 000—July 91	100	100 000	—
10,000,000	80,000	1,353,574	Construtor do Brazil.....	4 000—July 91	200	130 000	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	—	Continental.....	—	80	—	—
10,000,000	800,000	4,491	Compolina.....	4 000—July 91	80	100 000	—
10,000,000	2,000,000	—	Credito Commercial.....	10 000—July 91	100	100 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	123,728	Credito Garantido.....	3 000—July 91	80	60 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	Credito Mercantil.....	15 000—July 91	200	138 000	—
100,000,000	36,000,000	531,474	Credito Mobil.....	12 000—July 91	100	100 000	—
10,000,000	30,000,000	115,167	Credito Popular.....	12 000—July 91	100	100 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	Credito Publico (Cairal).....	5 000—July 91	100	105 000	—
10,000,000	2,500,000	650,456	Credito Real do Brazil.....	12 000—July 91	100	180 000	—
10,000,000	1,500,000	—	do 2 series.....	12 000—July 91	100	100 000	—
10,000,000	10,313,840	187,177	do comm. dep.....	12 000—July 91	200	100 000	—
10,000,000	7,500,000	39,177	Credito Real e Internac.....	15 000—July 91	60	60 000	—
10,000,000	30,000,000	30,500	Credito Universal gold.....	15 000—July 91	200	100 000	—
10,000,000	2,000,000	—	Deposito e Descontos.....	20 000—July 91	200	310 000	—
10,000,000	675,000	81,373	Export do Brazil.....	15 000—July 91	60	84 000	—
10,000,000	492,010	18,794	Fluminense.....	4 000—July 91	100	155 000	—
10,000,000	500,000	186,717	Francia-Brazil.....	4 000—July 91	80	120 000	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	—	Impulsor.....	10 000—July 91	200	180 000	—
10,000,000	8,000,000	1,350,000	Industria e Mercantil.....	10 000—July 91	200	180 000	179 000—183 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	Internac.....	10 000—July 91	200	180 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,784,455	Lavoura e Commercio.....	6 000—July 91	100	140 000	135 000—145 000
10,000,000	1,500,000	645,000	Londres e Brazil, Limited.	10 000—Apr. 90	10	—	—
10,000,000	12,000,000	—	Metropolitan do Brazil.....	10 000—July 91	100	100 000	—
10,000,000	2,000,000	125,000	Mercantil dos Varejantes	10 000—July 91	200	225 000	—
10,000,000	2,000,000	30,000	Mobilizador.....	12 000—July 91	50	—	—
10,000,000	—	—	Nitro.....	—	20	20 000	—
10,000,000	984,110	84,311	Pariz.....	—	20	20 000	—
10,000,000	25,000,000	1,000,000	Pariz e Rio.....	6 000—July 91	100	121 000	115 000—119 000
10,000,000	200,000	—	Povo.....	—	30	24 000	—
10,000,000	3,000,000	150,000	Real.....	6 000—July 91	100	108 000	— 110 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	Republica do Brazil.....	—	40	—	—
10,000,000	100,000,000	1,295,301	Região das E.U. do Brazil	10 000—July 91	40	145 000	—
10,000,000	997,000	31,516	Rio de Janeiro.....	5 000—July 91	70	74 000	—
10,000,000	1,400,000	—	Rio de Janeiro.....	12 000—July 91	200	440 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	5,600,000	Rural e Hoteleiro.....	12 000—July 91	200	440 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	300,714	Sociedade Hungaria.....	8 000—July 91	200	220 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	361,000	União do Brazil.....	12 000—July 91	200	220 000	80 000
10,000,000	5,188,330	50,953	União de Creditos.....	12 000—Apr. 91	100	—	—
10,000,000	6,200,000	248,137	União Ibero-Americana.....	4 000—July 91	100	68 000	—
10,000,000	—	—	Viagem Ibero-Americana.....	—	50	54 000	— 40 000
SANTO PAULO							
10,000,000\$	1,750,000\$	49,044.8	Credito Real S. Paulo.....	3 000—July 91	50	70 000	—
10,000,000	1,833,300	—	do 2 series.....	12 000—July 91	10	20 000	—
10,000,000	2,539,990	—	do comm. dep.....	12 000—July 91	50	50 000	—
10,000,000	1,786,500	210,000	Iavoma, S. Paulo.....	12 000—July 91	100	147 000	—
10,000,000	—	950,000	Mercantil, Santos.....	12 000—July 91	200	250 000	—
10,000,000	2,850,000	—	do 2 series.....	3 000—July 91	50	52 000	—
10,000,000	5,000,000	230,000	S. Paulo.....	8 000—July 91	100	123 000	—
24,000,000	7,553,999	116,807	S. Paulo S. Paulo.....	7 000—July 91	70	80 000	—
3,000,000	1,670,100	70,749	Minas Geraes.....	12 000—Jan. 91	150	155 000	—
10,000,000	—	543,033	Territorial.....	15 000—July 91	50	300 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	do 2 series.....	3 000—July 91	40	—	—

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Percent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Bank	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
148,400 ⁰⁰	June-Dec.	5	Brazil	100 ⁰⁰	100 ⁰⁰	.....
14,123,100	Jan.-July	5	Credito Real do Brazil	8 ⁰⁰	8 ⁰⁰	.....
7,130,300	Apr.-Oct.	5	do gold	24 1/2	155 ⁰⁰	85 ⁰⁰
7,750 ⁰⁰	Apr.-Oct.	5	Credito Real de S. Paulo	100	98 ⁰⁰	.....
9,000	.....	5	Rep. das Estadas Unidas	100	80 ⁰⁰	95 ⁰⁰
.....	.....	5	do gold	100	8 ⁰⁰	.....
9,000	May-Nov.	5	Federal	100	100	.....
9,000	.....	5	União, S. Paulo	100	100	.....

MILLS.

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Summit value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>
2,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	168,212\$	Alfiança	12\$00—July 91	200\$	360\$000	—
400,000	400,000	—	Bom Fim	—	—	220 000	—
300,000	62,275	—	Brazil Industrial	12 000—July 91	200	260 000	—
300,000	300,000	56\$	Brazilera	8 000—Aug 90	200	200 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	169,153	Caracra	12 000—July 91	200	220 000	—
1,400,000	1,400,000	260,000	Confiança Industrial	14 000—July 91	200	190 000	—
—	410,160	—	do 2 series	12\$00—July 91	140	120 000	—
1,400,000	960,000	—	Corcovado	3 200—July 91	120	125 000	—
400,000	89,709	—	Correio do Sul	—	—	80	—
600,000	295,000	—	D. Bael	—	—	200 000	—
600,000	600,000	9,097	Industrial Militar	—	—	200 000	—
200,000	155,640	10,833	Industrial de Ouro Preto	—	—	140	45 000
—	—	—	Pia Grande	12 000—July 90	200	200 000	—
400,000	400,000	27,000	Petroopolitana	9 000—July 90	200	140 000	—
3,000,000	600,000	—	Progresso Ind do Brazil	7 000—July 91	200	200 000	—
1,000,000	213,131	—	Milk	14 000—July 91	200	200 000	—
1,000,000	3,000,000	31,718	S. Lazari	15\$00—Jan 91	200	235 000	—
3,200,000	1,000,000	—	do 2 series	—	—	100	80 000
850,000	600,000	116,61	S. Paulo de Alcantara	12 000—Aug 90	200	200 000	—
850,000	280,000	5,302	União Industrial	6 000—Jan 91	200	224 000	—
10,000,000	468,440	—	União Industrial S. Sebastião	3 400—Jan 91	200	140 000	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
400,000	400,000	..	Agric. Coloniz. de Vassouras	...	200\$	198\$000	
7,700,000	7,100,000	200,000	Cant. e Viagem Fluminense.	4\$000—July 99	200	203	205
7,700,000	765,000	..	Carrageons Fluminense.	10 000—Jan. 91	200	218	200
300,000	300,000	..	Commercio e Industria.	...	240	200	200
3,000,000	738,000	1,000	Commissões e Essauç. de Café	10\$000—Jan. 91	50	59	50
10,000,000	4,500,000	..	Empresa de Obras Publicas.	10 000—Jan. 91	200	150	145\$000
..	550,000	..	do de 7 series.	10 000—Jan. 91	171	87	000
12,500,000	2,500,000	..	Ensacadora de Café.	...	40	34	000
200,000,000	4,000,000	..	Estados Fluminense.	2 800—July 91	41	150	180 000—20 000
..	..	..	Ind. e Colmador do Itirani	...	50	..	..
2,000,000	1,000,000	..	Ind. Liv. e Viagem de Alcabala	...	100	150	000
170,000	220,000	210,000	Industrial Flum. (Kinship)	6 000—Jan. 91	50	60	000
50,000,000	50,000,000	..	Melhoramentos no Itaipu.	6 000—Jan. 91	100	130	000
30,000,000	10,000,000	..	do do Rio.	Int.—Jan. 91	100	30	000
15,000,000	3,000,000	..	do de S. Paulo.	...	80	36	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Nacional de Obras.	10 000—Jan. 91	120	100	000
21,000,000	5,000,000	..	Nova Era Rural.	10\$000—Jan. 91	70	20	000
1,000,000	800,000	..	Pastori Mineira.	6 000—Aug. 90	120	180	000
550,000	470,000	..	Phosphato de Cal.	10 000—Jan. 91	15	15	000
2,000,000	2,000,000	..	Saneamento do Rio.	12\$000—Jan. 91	40	38	000
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Serviços Maritimos	8 000—Jan. 91	100	170	000
1,000,000,000	2,000,000	..	Torrera Brasileira	3 600—Jan. 91	80	50	000
1,000,000	300,000	..	União.	10 000—Jan. 91	200	150	000

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